NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1805. [*No.* 2281.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A LARGE Assortment of Children's BOOKS, printed at Philadelphia, on a beautiful Paper, with very elegant Plates, and suitable for New-Year's Gifts to Children. *Dec.* 20, 1805.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, that in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid, at this Bank, on Monday the 30th inst. to such persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 21st day of this present month of December, and according to the Stock standing in their names in the said Books on the said 21st day of December.

That in conformity to the sixth and seventh Articles of the said Charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-House in this town, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By Order of the President & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.

Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogsheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

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JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st District.

Collector's Office, Dec. 18, 1805.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

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RICHARD BARKER.

Bristol, Dec. 11, 1805.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

At his Shoe-Store, No. 114, *Thames-Street,*

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Philadelphia Calf-Skins, which he will sell by the dozen or single skin.—He has also received, a supply of very neat Boot Legs, suitable for the West-India Market, among which are 60 pair suitable for Suwarrow Boots.—He has on Hand, a general supply of Shoes as usual, by Wholesale or Retail, of almost every description.

December 20, 1805.

TO BE LET,

And entered the 15th of February next,

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JOHN FREEBODY.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE fast-sailing Sloop BETSY, now lying at Bristol-Ferry, burthen Sixty-two Tons, one year old, and completely fitted for sea.—For terms apply to GIDEON GIFFORD, at said Ferry, or to EARL & ALLSTON, *Newport.*

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A FARM, lying in Coggeshall's Neck containing about 104 acres.—Apply to

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

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ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the [illegible], having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 20th of 11th mon 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool.—Last London date, November 9, 1805.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, NOV. 7, 1805.

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, November 6.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock, A. M. from Vice Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz:

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805.

SIR,

The ever to be lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount NELSON, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th inst. it was communicated to the Commander in Chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straits' entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by Capt. Blackwood (whose vigilance, in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Straits'.

On Monday the 21st inst. at day light, when Cape Trafalgar, bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward; the wind about west, and very light, the Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they are formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships, (of which 18 were French and 15 Spanish) commander in chief Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, were with their heads to the northward, and formed the line of battle with great closeness and correctness;—but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward—so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear, abaft the beam: before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a-head and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the Flag-Officers and Captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The Commander in Chief, in the Victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander in Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns;—the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all Events, to grant his Majesty's Arms a complete and glorious Victory; about three, P. M. many of the enemy's ships, having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five head-most ships in their van tacked, and stand to the southward, to the windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line, (of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna) with three Flag-Officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice-Admiral, and the Spanish Rear-Admiral Don Baltasar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory, it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express: The spirit which animated all, was the same; when all exerted themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded, and never was high merit more conspicuous, than in the battle I have described.

The Achilles (a French 74) after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up; 200 of her men were saved by the tenders.

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Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British Navy, and the British nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief, to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought: his Lordship received a musket-ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately, with his last farewell; and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of no others.

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The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service Capt. Blackwood performed with great attention; after the action, I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation, many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathom of water, off the Shoals of Trafalgar, and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good Providence which aided us through such a day, preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg leave to congratulate their Lordships on a victory, which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's Crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country. I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

WILLIAM MARSDEN, Esq.

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VAN.		REAR.	
Victory,	100 *guns.*	Royal Sovereign,	100 *guns.*
Temeraire,	98 do.	Mars,	74 do.
Neptune,	98 do.	Bellisle,	74 do.
Conqueror,	74 do.	Tonnant,	80 do.
Leviathan,	74 do.	Bellerophon,	74 do.
Ajax,	74 do.	Colossus,	74 do.
Orion,	74 do.	Achille,	74 do.
Agememnon,	74 do.	Polyphemus,	64 do.
Minotaur,	74 do.	Revenge,	74 do.
Spartiate,	74 do.	Swiftsure,	74 do.
Britannia,	100 do.	Defence,	74 do.
Africa,	64 do.	Thunderer,	74 do.
Euryalus,	36 do.	Defiance,	74 do.
Sirius,	36 do.	Prince,	98 do.
Phœbe,	36 do.	Dreadnought,	98 do.
Naiad,	38 do.		
Pickle,	10 do.		
Entreprenante,	10 do.		

Signed, C. COLLINGWOOD.

GENERAL ORDER.

Euryalus, October 22, 1805.

The ever to be lamented death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, the Commander in Chief, who fell in the action of the 21st, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British navy and the British nation, whose zeal for the honour of his King, and for the interest of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and detachments of Royal Marines, serving on board his Majesty's squadron now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the officers, the seamen, and marines, in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of his country depended! The attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to the page of naval annals a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their King and their country need their service.

To the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral, the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers and Seamen, and to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks, for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out of the perilous situation in which they were, after the surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather.

And I desire that the respective Captains will be pleased to communicate to the Officers, Seamen and Royal Marines, this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the Right Hon. Rear-Admiral, the Earl of Northesk, and the respective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Almighty God, whose Arm is strength, having, of his great mercy, been pleased to crown the exertion of his Majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all Praise and Thanksgiving, may be offered up to the Throne of Grace, for the great benefits to our country, and to mankind:

I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of great Humiliation before God, and Thanksgiving, for this his merciful goodness; imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man are naught; and I direct, therefore, that be appointed, for this holy purpose.

Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape-Trafalgar, the 22*d of October,* 1805.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

N. B. The fleet having been dispersed by a gale of wind, no day has yet been appointed for the above purpose.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 24, 1805.

SIR,

In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's squadron on the day of the action; and that preceding it, since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable, from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen) and towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d, the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking advantage of the dark and boisterous

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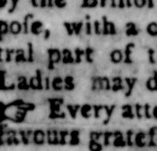

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The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander in Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns;—the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all Events, to grant his Majesty's Arms a complete and glorious Victory; about three, P. M. many of the enemy's ships, having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five head-most ships in their van tacked, and stand to the southward, to the windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line, (of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna) with three Flag-Officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice-Admiral, and the Spanish Rear-Admiral Don Baltasar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory, it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express: The spirit which animated all, was the same; when all exerted themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded, and never was high merit more conspicuous, than in the battle I have described.

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WILLIAM MARSDEN, ESQ.

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Ajax,	74 do.	Colossus,	74 do.
Orion,	74 do.	Achille,	74 do.
Agememnon,	74 do.	Polyphemus,	64 do.
Minotaur,	74 do.	Revenge,	74 do.
Spartiate,	74 do.	Swiftsure,	74 do.
Britannia,	100 do.	Defence,	74 do.
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Signed, C. COLLINGWOOD.

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Euryalus, October 22, 1805.

The ever to be lamented death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, the Commander in Chief, who fell in the action of the 21st, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British navy and the British nation, whose zeal for the honour of his King, and for the interest of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and detachments of Royal Marines, serving on board his Majesty's squadron now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the officers, the seamen, and marines, in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of his country depended? The attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to the page of naval annals a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their King and their country need their service.

To the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral, the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers and Seamen, and to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks, for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out of the perilous situation in which they were, after the surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather.

And I desire that the respective Captains will be pleased to communicate to the Officers, Seamen and Royal Marines, this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the Right Hon. Rear-Admiral, the Earl of Northesk, and the respective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Almighty God, whose Arm is strength, having, of his great mercy, been pleased to crown the exertion of his Majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all Praise and Thanksgiving, may be offered up to the Throne of Grace, for the great benefits to our country, and to mankind:

I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of great Humiliation before God, and Thanksgiving, for this his merciful goodness; imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man are naught; and I direct, therefore, that be appointed, for this holy purpose.

Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape-Trafalgar, the 22d of October, 1805.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

N. B. The fleet having been dispersed by a gale of wind, no day has yet been appointed for the above purpose.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 24, 1805.

SIR,

In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it, since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable, from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen) and towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d, the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking advantage of the dark and boister-

night, got before the wind, and have perhaps ornfted upon the ſhore, and ſunk; on the afternoon of that day, the remnant of the combined fleet, ten ſail of ſhips, who had not been much engaged, ſtood up to leeward of my ſhattered and ſtraggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the leaſt injured ſhips, and form to leeward for their defence; all this retarded the progreſs of the hulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to deſtroy all the leewardmoſt that could be cleared of the men, conſidering that keeping poſſeſſion of the ſhips was a matter of little conſequence, compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous taſk, in the high ſea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accompliſhed to a conſiderable extent; I entruſted it to ſkilful officers, who would ſpare no pains to execute what was poſſible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune, cleared the Trinidad and ſunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntum, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this morning from Gibraltar, had the charge of deſtroying four others.—The Redoubtable ſunk a-ſtern of the Swiftſure, while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is ſunk, as her ſide was almoſt entirely beat in; and ſuch is the ſhattered ſtate of the whole of them, that unleſs the weather moderates, I doubt whether I ſhall be able to carry a ſhip of them into port. I hope their Lordſhips will approve of what I (having only in conſideration the deſtruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a meaſure of abſolute neceſſity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ſhip; Vice-Admiral Don Alava is dead.—Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can ſpare a frigate, (for there were only four in the action, with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, and Naiad; the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d:) I ſhall collect the Flag-Officers, and ſend them to England, with their flags, (if they do not all go to the bottom) to be laid at his Majeſty's feet.

There were four thouſand troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve, in the Bucentaure.—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

[*Thus far the London Gazette Extraordinary.*]

In the preceding columns, of this day's Star, we have given the official details of the memorable Victory obtained by Lord Nelſon on the day of his death.—However the enemy may exult for the moment in the loſs of ſuch a Commander to England, every friend of the Noble Admiral muſt glory in his fate even though he laments it. No part of his life was more ſplendid than his death. And it was preciſely what he anticipated for himſelf. After the memorable battle of the Nile, Captain Hallowell preſented to him a coffin made of the mainmaſt of L'Orient which blew up, with an atteſtation of the fact—and entreated that the Noble Admiral would order it to be preſerved for his own body, when the fate of battle, or the hand of time, might demand the debt of Nature. The Noble Admiral, on the day before he left London, called at the houſe of Mr. Beddiſon, in Brewer ſtreet, where the coffin is, and with that familiar good humour which accompanied his addreſs to all his people, deſired him to have the atteſtation engraved on the lid; as "he thought it highly probable that he ſhould want it on his return." It was ever his expreſſion in going into a battle—"Conqueſt or Weſtminſter Abbey"—and it was his peculiar good fortune to inſpire the ſame ſentiment into every follower.

There can be no doubt that a deliberate aim had been taken at his Lordſhip. He had on the inſignia of the different orders conferred on him as the reward of his valour, and had been requeſted to lay them aſide for fear of the conſequence, but he would not he ſaid, in the face of a foe, put off the trophies of his triumphs over the enemies of his country. He received the muſket ball below his left ſhoulder through the centre of one of his decorations.

The heroiſm diſplayed by him, in the interval between his wound and death, was moſt awful and exemplary. Carried to the Surgeon among the other wounded ſufferers, he deſired *to take his turn*, but, on the firſt view of the wound, it was pronounced to be mortal. He received the intelligence with that fortitude which became his character, and to the laſt moment he exerted all his faculties in the execution of his duty. He ſent intelligence of his approaching fate to his gallant Second, Admiral Collingwood. He gave his orders to all around him—he expreſſed an eagerneſs to know that the arms of his Sovereign had triumphed, and repeatedly inquired how many of the enemy had ſtruck. As life was ebbing away, he was gratified, by hearing that the number was continually augmenting. Capt. Hardy continued with him to the laſt; and when he was told that above 15 had already ſtruck he returned thanks to God that his death was crowned with victory; and after deſiring his bleſſing to be given to all the perſons whom he moſt tenderly loved, and whom it was his only deſire to have embraced he ſaid, *but the will of God be done*—and in a few minutes expired.

So ended the life of Horatio Lord Nelſon—a life that, from the twelfth year of his age, has been indefatigably devoted to the public ſervice. The memoirs of his brilliant career will be without parallel for variety of danger and for ſplendour of ſucceſs.—When his Majeſty determined to confer upon him a mark of royal grace, and to make out for him a coat of arms peculiar to his ſervices, there was depoſited in the College of Arms, after the battle of Aboukir, an atteſted roll from the archives of the Admiralty, of one hundred and twenty-two inſtances of honourable achievements. Since that epoch, he has fought the battle of Copenhagen—he has delivered the Weſt-Indies—and he has now deſtroyed the Combined fleets.

The public will ſee by the diſpatch of Admiral Collingwood, that the battle of Trafalgar was fought on a new principle. The fact is, that the fruitful mind of Lord Nelſon was for ever equal to the exigency of the occaſion; he obſerved the diſtreſſing conſequences which reſulted in the battle of Sir Robert Robert Calder, from the confuſion of multiplied ſignals, and before he went to ſea, he had formed in his mind the plan of avoiding the neceſſity. "I ſhall never diſtract the attention of my fleet, on the day of action, by a ſuperabundance of ſignals," was an aſſertion which he completely verified. On the 4th of October, he ſummoned the Admirals and Captains of his fleet into the cabin of the Victory, and laid before them a new, ſimple, and moſt complete plan of attack, which ſtruck every one of them with the force of demonſtration. It cannot be better expreſſed, than as Admiral Collingwood deſcribed it, *It was irreſiſtible.*

There is but little to add to the ſimple and moſt impreſſive account of the action rendered by Admiral Collingwood. Unfortunately the boiſterous gale which followed the battle, may deprive us of ſome of the benefits with which it was fought; but that is the ſlighteſt conſideration in the event.—Britiſh honour is ſatisfied—and a blow is ſtruck at the combined naval force of France and Spain by an inferior fleet, (on the very day when Mack's army was piling their arms at the feet of their Conqueror,) which they will not be able ſuddenly to recover.

Horatio Lord Viſcount Nelſon, Duke of Bronte, was born at Burnham-Thorpe, in Norfolk, on the 29th of September, 1758.—He had therefore juſt completed his 47th year.

The number of killed and wounded will probably exceed 1000. The Victory is ſaid to have loſt 150 men.

Admiral Collingwood's conduct has obtained the fulleſt approbation; and laſt night diſpatches were ſent off to Plymouth to be forwarded to him by the Acaſta, containing a commiſſion, which appoints him to the command of the ſhips in the Mediterranean, with the ſame unlimited powers as Lord Nelſon had.—Several ſhips have ſailed to reinforce his fleet.

The remains of Lord Nelſon are to be brought to England, for interment.

The public rejoicings laſt night were partial.—Lord Nelſon's death had impreſſed every heart with grief. At the theatres tributes were paid to his memory—there were but few illuminations; to-night, we underſtand, there will be a general one.

COMBINED FLEET.

The following are the names, and force of the French and Spaniſh ſhips, at Cadiz, September 20, 1805.

SPANISH.

Santiſſima Trinidad 130 guns, (flag ſhip) *Princeſſe de Auſturias* 120, (flag ſhip) *Santa Anna* 120, *Royo* 100, *Neptune* 80, *Terrible* 74, *Montenas* 74, *Monarca* 74, *San Juan Nepomuceno* 74, *San Auguſtin* 74, *San Ildefonſo* 74, *Babama* 74, *San Juſto* 78, *San Fulgenico* 64, *San Leandro* 64, and two frigates. Total 15 ſail of the line, and two frigates.

FRENCH.

Le Bucentaire, 80 guns, (flag ſhip) *Le Formidable* 80 guns, (flag ſhip) *Le Neptune* 80, *L'Indomptable* 80, *L'Algeziras* 74, (flag ſhip) *Le Pluton* 74, *Le Mount Blau*, 74, *Le Swiftſure* 74, *Le Scipion* 74, *Le Berwick* 74 *L'Intrepide* 74, *L'Aigle* 74, *Le Heroe* 74, *Le Fougueux* 74, *Le Dagai Trouin* 74 *L'Argonaute* 74, *Le Redoubtable* 74, *L'Achille* 74, and five frigates of 40 guns each. Total 18 ſail of the line and 4 frigates.

RELATIVE FORCE.

Britiſh ſhips - - 33	Combined ſhips - 42
Guns - - - - 2194	Guns - - - - 3062

The Britiſh Admirals were, Lord Viſcount NELSON, Commander in Chief; Vice-Admiral COLLINGWOOD, ſecond in Command; Rear-Admiral EARL OF NORTHESK, third in command. Vice-Admiral CALDER had probably ſtruck his flag in the fleet, and returned to England.

The following were the flag officers of the combined fleet: Admiral VILLENEUVE, Commander in Chief; His Excellency Don FREDERICO GRAVINA, ſecond in command; Don ANTONIO ESCANO, H. E. Don IGNATIO MARIA DE ALAVA; H. E. Don DOMINGO GRANDALLAMA, Spaniſh Admirals, Rear Admiral DUMANOIR; Rear Admiral MAGON, French Admirals.

Acceſſion of PRUSSIA to the Coalition againſt France.

LONDON, OCT. 26. 1805.

Yeſterday the following important notice was poſted at Lloyd's, viz.

"OCT. 25. 1805.

"*The Pruſſian Conſul has been authorized to warn all Maſters of Pruſſian ſhips in this country againſt entering any of the ports of* France *and* Holland; *as thereby their veſſels might be brought into danger.*"

This circumſtance affords a deciſive proof of Pruſſia having determined to join her arms to thoſe of the allies.

In this ſuſpicious ſituation of affairs, an extraordinary Embaſſy has been ordered to the Court of Berlin, and Lord Harrowby has been appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary; and is to be accompanied by Mr. Hammond, as principal Secretary. They leave London to morrow.

The co-operation of Pruſſia with the Allies is likely to be accompanied with that of Saxony, Heſſe, and Denmark. The junction of all theſe powers will bring a vaſt acceſſion of ſtrength to the phyſical force of the allies.—The Pruſſian armies are upwards of 300 000 ſtrong; all in the fineſt order and diſcipline, and in complete readineſs for immediate ſervice.

But Pruſſia has not joined the coalition without conditions—The Dutch Provinces reſcued from France will be given to Pruſſia; and perhaps Hanover.

DOVER, OCT. 27, 1805.

"Yeſterday notice was given to all Pruſſian veſſels, not to ſail either to France, Holland, or Spain, by order of the Pruſſian Conſul; in conſequence ſeveral veſſels taking in cargoes for Holland ſtopped working."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9, 1805.

Two Hamburgh mails have arrived, and have brought ſome very important details.—They confirm the fact already ſtated in this paper, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has taken poſſeſſion of Hanover in the name of his Britannic Majeſty.

The advanced guard of the Ruſſian troops entered Blitzenburgh on the Elbe on the 20th ult. the Pruſſians entered the electorate of Hanover the next day. The French, as might have been expected, threw themſelves into the fortreſs of Hameln, to the amount; it is ſaid of five or ſix thouſand men, where it is ſuppoſed they will be blockaded. They have proviſioned the place for twelve months.

The intelligence from Berlin is of the moſt important nature. The political ſyſtem of the Pruſſian cabinet has undergone a complete change in the courſe of the laſt month. Inſtead of placing her immenſe armies upon the war eſtabliſhment, merely to reſiſt the paſſage of a foreign force through her territories and maintain her neutrality, Pruſſia has conceded full liberty of tranſit to the Ruſſian forces, and is marching her armies to Franconia, to the banks of the Rhine, and to the borders of the Batavian Republic.—Three armies, amounting in the whole to 150,000 men, are actually on their march for the different points we have mentioned. A fourth army, of immenſe force, is aſſembling in Brandenburgh for the ſupport of the three firſt. Twenty four thouſand Saxons, and twenty thouſand Heſſians, are to be united to the armies on their march to Franconia and Weſtphalia. The army in Lower Saxony is to be commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick; and we think there is ſome probability that the Ruſſian and the Swediſh troops who are already in Hanover, and the Britiſh and Hanoverian, who will ſhortly be there, may all ultimately come under the command of that excellent general and conſummate politician.

The van guard of the ſecond Ruſſian army, amounting to 20 000 men, had arrived about the middle of laſt month in Bohemia, and formed a junction, we have no doubt, with the troops on the Inn in a few days after. Independent of the immenſe armies which were pouring down through Pruſſian Poland and Gallicia, from the Ruſſian territories, a conſiderable reinforcement to the troops already landed in Pomerania were expected to arrive from Revel at Wolgaſt in the ſame province. Ten thouſand Swedes were alſo expected to advance through Mecklenburgh into Hanover, permiſſion having been requeſted of the governments of both the duchies to that effect.

AUSTRIAN VICTORY IN ITALY.

It gives us great pleaſure to be able to announce that the intelligence communicated excluſively in the Star of Monday, of the Archduke Charles having obtained a victory over the French in Italy receives ſome confirmation from the Hamburgh papers. The Archduke is ſtated to have attacked the French at Verona, taken poſſeſſion of the place, and made 4000 of the enemy priſoners.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 22d October, ſtates, that on the 18th of the ſame month, an eſcort of 600 French infantry, and 800 cavalry, was attacked by 6000 Auſtrian cavalry, between Nordlingen and Dinkelſbihl, and were beat by this ſuperior force, with the loſs of 50 pieces of artillery, and a hundred ammunition waggons.

The Stutgard Gazette, of October 17th, ſtates, that an enterprize undertaken by the French under General Ney, on the 11th of October, in the afternoon, on the left bank of the Danube, between Ulm and Alpeck, had not ſucceeded, and that on the 13th the Auſtrians had carried off a conſiderable quantity of baggage belonging to the French army.

Government this day received various diſpatches from the Continent, all of them much more ſatisfactory than we have reaſon to expect from the late French accounts.—The advantage ſtated above, on the authority of letters of the 22d from Berlin, to have been gained over the French, was atchieved by the Archduke Ferdinand. This is a moſt important piece of intelligence; for great fears were entertained that his force had fallen a ſacrifice, in conſequence of Mack's ſurrender.

We have alſo to add, that Capt. Langford arrived at the Admiralty this afternoon, accompanied by a Pruſſian officer, bringing with him moſt important diſpatches from the Elbe.

Theſe diſpatches bring a TREATY OF ALLIANCE, which has been concluded between this country and his Pruſſian Majeſty, whoſe Army of EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN, was actually on its march againſt the common enemy, when the diſpatches were ſent off.

The Emperor of Ruſſia had been to Berlin to hold a conference with his Pruſſian Majeſty.

The ſame Emperor is hurrying to the ſcene of action, at the head of an army of SIXTY THOUSAND MEN; and his Imperial brother of Germany, is alſo marching at the head of another army!

The junction of the Pruſſians with the Ruſſians, is fully confirmed by the Dutch Journals of the 4th inſt.

THE EXPEDITION.

The general report has been, that the force that has ſailed from the Downs, is bound to Hanover. We may now however ſtate, as the ſtatement cannot now be detrimental to the object of the expedition, that we have reaſon to believe it is deſtined againſt Boulogne. It is known to Government, that the whole force in that place does not exceed 4000 men. The tranſports, it is believed, will land their troops as near the town, as they can; and no doubt is entertained, that they will carry the place.—Sir Sydney Smith is, at the ſame time, to keep the batteries employed, and to attempt deſtroying part of the ſhipping. In the event of ſucceſs, the whole muſt be annihilated.—The attack, we believe, was intended to be made laſt night.

It is juſt reported, that the Archduke Charles has gained a victory over the French army under Maſſena, in Italy.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, OCTOBER 17.

The moſt intimate, and (as it is here aſſerted) the moſt ſatisfactory negociations have taken place between our Court and that of Pruſſia.

Pruſſia has joined the coalition againſt France, and a junction has been formed between the Ruſſians and Pruſſians. The latter power is marching her armies to Franconia, to the Banks of the Rhine, and to the borders of the Batavian Republic.—Three armies, amounting in the whole to 150,000 men, are actually on their march for theſe different points.

General Kienmayer, with 25,000 men, had effected a junction with 45,000 Ruſſians, near Brenau.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 4, 1805.

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, yeſterday adopted a reſolution, appointing a committee to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation of ſlaves in this ſtate, from beyond ſeas or elſewhere. Ayes 61, Noes 27.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 25.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE NAVAL ACTION.

The following account of the deſtruction of the combined French and Spaniſh fleet after the late engagement off Cadiz, was received by Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American Conſul at Malaga, from his correſpondent at Cadiz, and brought here yeſterday by Capt. Chew from Gibraltar. From this ſtatement it will be ſeen that the Britiſh were unable to ſecure more than 14 of the enemy's ſhips, although a much greater number ſtruck to them.—Eleven eſcaped—Three driſted on the rocks and were entirely loſt, together with moſt of their crews—One was ſo crippled as to be unmanageable and was deſtroyed, and one blew up in the engagement.—All the diſmaſted Britiſh ſhips have arrived at Gibraltar, together with a number of thoſe belonging to the enemy.

"An account of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, that ſailed from Cadiz on the 19th and 20th of October, 1805, and fought the Britiſh Fleet on the 21ſt of the ſame month.

SPANISH SHIPS.

Principe d'Auſturias, 112 guns.—Returned to Cadiz Bay on the 21ſt October, very much damaged, and a great number killed and wounded—among the latter, Admiral Gravina and his Major General Eſcano, however not dangerous; on the night of the

night, got before the wind, and have perhaps ourfed upon the ſhore, and ſunk; on the afternoon of that day, the remnant of the combined fleet, ten ſail of ſhips, who had not been much engaged, ſtood up to leeward of my ſhattered and ſtraggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the leaſt injured ſhips, and form to leeward for their defence; all this retarded the progreſs of the hulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to deſtroy all the leewardmoſt that could be cleared of the men, conſidering that keeping poſſeſſion of the ſhips was a matter of little conſequence, compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous taſk, in the high ſea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accompliſhed to a conſiderable extent; I entruſted it to ſkilful officers, who would ſpare no pains to execute what was poſſible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune, cleared the Trinidad and ſunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntum, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this morning from Gibraltar, had the charge of deſtroying four others.—The Redoubtable ſunk aſtern of the Swiftſure, while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is ſunk, as her ſide was almoſt entirely beat in; and ſuch is the ſhattered ſtate of the whole of them, that unleſs the weather moderates, I doubt whether I ſhall be able to carry a ſhip of them into port. I hope their Lordſhips will approve of what I (having only in conſideration the deſtruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a meaſure of abſolute neceſſity.

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[*Thus far the London Gazette Extraordinary.*]

In the preceding columns, of this day's Star, we have given the official details of the memorable Victory obtained by Lord Nelſon on the day of his death.—However the enemy may exult for the moment in the loſs of ſuch a Commander to England, every friend of the Noble Admiral muſt glory in his fate even though he laments it. No part of his life was more ſplendid than his death. And it was preciſely what he anticipated for himſelf. After the memorable battle of the Nile, Captain Hallowell preſented to him a coffin made of the mainmaſt of L'Orient which blew up, with an atteſtation of the fact—and entreated that the Noble Admiral would order it to be preſerved for his own body, when the fate of battle, or the hand of time, might demand the debt of Nature. The Noble Admiral, on the day before he left London, called at the houſe of Mr. Beddiſon, in Brewer ſtreet, where the coffin is, and with that familiar good humour which accompanied his addreſs to all his people, deſired him to have the atteſtation engraved on the lid; as "he thought it highly probable that he ſhould want it on his return." It was ever his expreſſion in going into a battle—"Conqueſt or Weſtminſter Abbey"—and it was his peculiar good fortune to inſpire the ſame ſentiment into every follower.

There can be no doubt that a deliberate aim had been taken at his Lordſhip. He had on the inſignia of the different orders conferred on him as the reward of his valour, and had been requeſted to lay them aſide for fear of the conſequence, but he would not he ſaid, in the face of a foe, put off the trophies of his triumphs over the enemies of his country. He received the muſket ball below his left ſhoulder through the centre of one of his decorations.

The heroiſm diſplayed by him, in the interval between his wound and death, was moſt awful and exemplary. Carried to the Surgeon among the other wounded ſufferers, he deſired *to take his turn*, but, on the firſt view of the wound, it was pronounced to be mortal. He received the intelligence with that fortitude which became his character, and to the laſt moment he exerted all his faculties in the execution of his duty. He ſent intelligence of his approaching fate to his gallant Second, Admiral Collingwood. He gave his orders to all around him—he expreſſed an eagerneſs to know that the arms of his Sovereign had triumphed, and repeatedly inquired how many of the enemy had ſtruck. As life was ebbing away, he was gratified, by hearing that the number was continually augmenting. Capt. Hardy continued with him to the laſt; and when he was told that above 15 had already ſtruck he returned thanks to God that his death was crowned with victory; and after deſiring his bleſſing to be given to all the perſons whom he moſt tenderly loved, and whom it was his only deſire to have embraced he ſaid, *but the will of God be done*—and in a few minutes expired.

So ended the life of Horatio Lord Nelſon—a life that, from the twelfth year of his age, has been indefatigably devoted to the public ſervice. The memoirs of his brilliant career will be without parallel for variety of danger and for ſplendour of ſucceſs.—When his Majeſty determined to confer upon him a mark of royal grace, and to make out for him a coat of arms peculiar to his ſervices, there was depoſited in the College of Arms, after the battle of Aboukir, an atteſted roll from the archives of the Admiralty, of one hundred and twenty-two inſtances of honourable achievements. Since that epoch, he has fought the battle of Copenhagen—he has delivered the Weſt-Indies—and he has now deſtroyed the Combined Fleets.

The public will ſee by the diſpatch of Admiral Collingwood, that the battle of Trafalgar was fought on a new principle. The fact is, that the fruitful mind of Lord Nelſon was for ever equal to the exigency of the occaſion; he obſerved the diſtreſſing conſequences which reſulted in the battle of Sir Robert Robert Calder, from the confuſion of multiplied ſignals, and before he went to ſea, he had formed in his mind the plan of avoiding the neceſſity. "I ſhall never diſtract the attention of my fleet, on the day of action, by a ſuperabundance of ſignals," was an aſſertion which he completely verified. On the 4th of October, he ſummoned the Admirals and Captains of his fleet into the cabin of the Victory, and laid before them a new, ſimple, and moſt complete plan of attack, which ſtruck every one of them with the force of demonſtration. It cannot be better expreſſed, than as Admiral Collingwood deſcribed it, *It was irresistible.*

There is but little to add to the ſimple and moſt impreſſive account of the action rendered by Admiral Collingwood. Unfortunately the boiſterous gale which followed the battle, may deprive us of ſome of the benefits with which it was fought; but that is the ſlighteſt conſideration in the event.—Britiſh honour is ſatisfied—and a blow is ſtruck at the combined naval force of France and Spain by an inferior fleet, (on the very day when Mack's army was piling their arms at the feet of their Conqueror,) which they will not be able ſuddenly to recover.

Horatio Lord Viſcount Nelſon, Duke of Bronte, was born at Burnham-Thorpe, in Norfolk, on the 29th of September, 1758.—He had therefore juſt completed his 47th year.

The number of killed and wounded will probably exceed 1000. The Victory is ſaid to have loſt 150 men.

Admiral Collingwood's conduct has obtained the fulleſt approbation; and laſt night diſpatches were ſent off to Plymouth to be forwarded to him by the Acaſta, containing a commiſſion, which appoints him to the command of the ſhips in the Mediterranean, with the ſame unlimited powers as Lord Nelſon had.—Several ſhips have ſailed to reinforce his fleet.

The remains of Lord Nelſon are to be brought to England, for interment.

The public rejoicings laſt night were partial.—Lord Nelſon's death had impreſſed every heart with grief. At the theatres tributes were paid to his memory—there were but few illuminations; to-night, we underſtand, there will be a general one.

COMBINED FLEET.

The following are the names, and force of the French and Spaniſh ſhips, at Cadiz, September 20, 1805.

SPANISH.

Santissima Trinidad 130 guns, (flag ſhip) *Princesse de Asturias* 120, (flag ſhip) *Santa Anna* 120, *Royo* 100. *Neptune* 80, *Terrible* 74, *Montenaz* 74, *Monarca* 74, *San Juan Nepomuceno* 74, *San Augustin* 74, *San Ildefonso* 74, *Babama* 74, *San Justo* 78, *San Fulgenico* 64, *San Leandro* 64, and two frigates. Total 15 ſail of the line, and two frigates.

FRENCH.

Le Bucentaire, 80 guns, (flag ſhip) *Le Formidable* 80 guns, (flag ſhip) *Le Neptune* 80, *L'Indomptable* 80, *L'Algeziras* 74, (flag ſhip) *Le Pluton* 74, *Le Mount Blau*, 74, *Le Swiftsure* 74, *Le Scipion* 74, *Le Berwick* 74 *L'Intrepide* 74, *L'Aigle* 74, *Le Heroe* 74 *Le Fougueux* 74, *Le Dagai Trouin* 74 *L'Argonaute* 74, *Le Redoubtable* 74 *L'Achille* 74, and five frigates of 40 guns each. Total 18 ſail of the line and 4 frigates.

RELATIVE FORCE.

Britiſh ſhips - - 33	Combined ſhips - 42
Guns - - - - 2194	Guns - - - - 3062

The Britiſh Admirals were, Lord Viſcount NELSON, Commander in Chief; Vice-Admiral COLLINGWOOD, ſecond in Command; Rear-Admiral EARL OF NORTHESK, third in command. Vice-Admiral CALDER had probably ſtruck his flag in the fleet, and returned to England.

The following were the flag officers of the combined fleet: Admiral VILLENEUVE, Commander in Chief; His Excellency DON FREDERICO GRAVINA, ſecond in command; Don ANTONIO ESCANO, H. E. Don IGNARIO MARIA DE ALAVA; H.E. Don DOMINGO GRANDALLAMA, Spaniſh Admirals, Rear Admiral DUMANOIR; Rear Admiral MAGON, French Admirals.

Acceſſion of PRUSSIA to the Coalition againſt France.

LONDON, OCT. 26. 1805.

Yeſterday the following important notice was poſted at Lloyd's, viz.

"OCT. 25. 1805.

"*The Prussian Consul has been authorized to warn all Masters of Prussian ships in this country against entering any of the ports of* France *and* Holland; *as thereby their vessels might be brought into danger.*"

This circumſtance affords a deciſive proof of Pruſſia having determined to join her arms to thoſe of the allies.

In this ſuſpicious ſituation of affairs, an extraordinary Embaſſy has been ordered to the Court of Berlin, and Lord Harrowby has been appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary; and is to be accompanied by Mr. Hammond, as principal Secretary. They leave London to morrow.

The co-operation of Pruſſia with the Allies is likely to be accompanied with that of Saxony, Heſſe, and Denmark. The junction of all theſe powers will bring a vaſt acceſſion of ſtrength to the phyſical force of the allies.—The Pruſſian armies are upwards of 300 000 ſtrong; all in the fineſt order and diſcipline, and in complete readineſs for immediate ſervice.

But Pruſſia has not joined the coalition without conditions—The Dutch Provinces reſcued from France will be given to Pruſſia; and perhaps Hanover.

DOVER, OCT. 27, 1805.

"Yeſterday notice was given to all Pruſſian veſſels not to ſail either to France, Holland, or Spain, by order of the Pruſſian Conſul; in conſequence ſeveral veſſels taking in cargoes for Holland ſtopped working."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9, 1805.

Two Hamburgh mails have arrived, and have brought ſome very important details.—They confirm the fact already ſtated in this paper, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has taken poſſeſſion of Hanover in the name of his Britannic Majeſty.

The advanced guard of the Ruſſian troops entered Blitzenburgh on the Elbe on the 20th ult. the Pruſſians entered the electorate of Hanover the next day. The French, as might have been expected, threw themſelves into the fortreſs of Hameln, to the amount; it is ſaid, of five or ſix thouſand men, where it is ſuppoſed they will be blockaded. They have proviſioned the place for twelve months.

The intelligence from Berlin is of the moſt important nature. The political ſyſtem of the Pruſſian cabinet has undergone a complete change in the courſe of the laſt month. Inſtead of placing her immenſe armies upon the war eſtabliſhment, merely to reſiſt the paſſage of a foreign force through her territories and maintain her neutrality, Pruſſia has conceded full liberty of tranſit to the Ruſſian forces, and is marching her armies to Franconia, to the banks of the Rhine, and to the borders of the Batavian Republic.—Three armies, amounting in the whole to 150,000 men, are actually on their march for the different points we have mentioned. A fourth army, of immenſe force, is aſſembling in Brandenburgh for the ſupport of the three firſt. Twenty four thouſand Saxons, and twenty thouſand Heſſians, are to be united to the armies on their march to Franconia and Weſtphalia. The army in Lower Saxony is to be commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick; and we think there is ſome probability that the Ruſſian and the Swediſh troops who are already in Hanover, and the Britiſh and Hanoverian, who will ſhortly be there, may all ultimately come under the command of that excellent general and conſummate politician.

The van guard of the ſecond Ruſſian army, amounting to 20 000 men, had arrived about the middle of laſt month in Bohemia, and formed a junction, we have no doubt, with the troops on the Inn in a few days after. Independent of the immenſe armies which were pouring down through Pruſſian Poland and Gallicia, from the Ruſſian territories, a conſiderable reinforcement to the troops already landed in Pomerania were expected to arrive from Revel at Wolgaſt in the ſame province. Ten thouſand Swedes were alſo expected to advance through Mecklenburgh into Hanover, permiſſion having been requeſted of the governments of both the duchies to that effect.

AUSTRIAN VICTORY IN ITALY.

It gives us great pleaſure to be able to announce that the intelligence communicated excluſively in the Star of Monday, of the Archduke Charles having obtained a victory over the French in Italy receives ſome confirmation from the Hamburgh papers. The Archduke is ſtated to have attacked the French at Verona, taken poſſeſſion of the place, and made 4000 of the enemy priſoners.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 22d October, ſtates, that on the 18th of the ſame month, an eſcort of 600 French infantry, and 800 cavalry, was attacked by 6000 Auſtrian cavalry, between Nordlingen and Dirkelſbihl, and were beat by this ſuperior force, with the loſs of 50 pieces of artillery, and a hundred ammunition waggons.

The Stutgard Gazette, of October 17th, ſtates, that an enterprize undertaken by the French under General Ney, on the 11th of October, in the afternoon, on the left bank of the Danube, between Ulm and Alpeck, had not ſucceeded, and that on the 13th the Auſtrians had carried off a conſiderable quantity of baggage belonging to the French army.

Government this day received various diſpatches from the Continent, all of them much more ſatisfactory than we have reaſon to expect from the late French accounts.—The advantage ſtated above, on the authority of letters of the 22d from Berlin, to have been gained over the French, was atchieved by the Archduke Ferdinand. This is a moſt important piece of intelligence; for great fears were entertained that his force had fallen a ſacrifice, in conſequence of Mack's ſurrender.

We have alſo to add, that Capt. Langford arrived at the Admiralty this afternoon, accompanied by a Pruſſian officer, bringing with him moſt important diſpatches from the Elbe.

Theſe diſpatches bring a TREATY OF ALLIANCE, which has been concluded between this country and his Pruſſian Majeſty, whoſe Army of EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN, was actually on its march againſt the common enemy, when the diſpatches were ſent off.

The Emperor of Ruſſia had been to Berlin to hold a conference with his Pruſſian Majeſty.

The ſame Emperor is hurrying to the ſcene of action, at the head of an army of SIXTY THOUSAND MEN; and his Imperial brother of Germany, is alſo marching at the head of another army!

The junction of the Pruſſians with the Ruſſians, is fully confirmed by the Dutch Journals of the 4th inſt.

THE EXPEDITION.

The general report has been, that the force that has ſailed from the Downs, is bound to Hanover. We may now however ſtate, as the ſtatement cannot now be detrimental to the object of the expedition, that we have reaſon to believe it is deſtined againſt Boulogne. It is known to Government, that the whole force in that place does not exceed 4000 men. The tranſports, it is believed, will land their troops as near the town as they can; and no doubt is entertained, that they will carry the place.—Sir Sydney Smith is, at the ſame time, to keep the batteries employed, and to attempt deſtroying part of the ſhipping. In the event of ſucceſs, the whole muſt be annihilated.—The attack, we believe, was intended to be made laſt night.

It is juſt reported, that the Archduke Charles has gained a victory over the French army under Maſſena, in Italy.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, OCTOBER 17.

The moſt intimate, and (as it is here aſſerted) the moſt ſatisfactory negociations have taken place between our Court and that of Pruſſia.

Pruſſia has joined the coalition againſt France, and a junction has been formed between the Ruſſians and Pruſſians. The latter power is marching her armies to Franconia, to the Banks of the Rhine, and to the borders of the Batavian Republic.—Three armies, amounting in the whole to 150 000 men, are actually on their march for theſe different points.

General Kienmayer, with 25,000 men, had effected a junction with 45,000 Ruſſians, near Brenau.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 4, 1805.

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, yeſterday adopted a reſolution, appointing a committee to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation of ſlaves in this ſtate, from beyond ſeas or elſewhere. Ayes 61, Noes 27.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 25.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE NAVAL ACTION.

The following account of the deſtruction of the combined French and Spaniſh fleet after the late engagement off Cadiz, was received by Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American Conſul at Malaga, from his correſpondent at Cadiz, and brought here yeſterday by Capt. Chew from Gibraltar. From this ſtatement it will be ſeen that the Britiſh were unable to ſecure more than 14 of the enemy's ſhips, although a much greater number ſtruck to them.—Eleven eſcaped—Three drifted on the rocks and were entirely loſt, together with moſt of their crews—One was ſo crippled as to be unmanageable and was deſtroyed, and one blew up in the engagement.—All the diſmaſted Britiſh ſhips have arrived at Gibraltar, together with a number of thoſe belonging to the enemy.

"An account of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, that ſailed from Cadiz on the 19th and 20th of October, 1805, and fought the Britiſh Fleet on the 21ſt of the ſame month.

SPANISH SHIPS.

Principe d'Austurias, 112 guns.—Returned to Cadiz Bay on the 21ſt October, very much damaged, and a great number killed and wounded—among the latter, Admiral Gravina and his Major General Eſcano, however not dangerous; on the night of the

22d, her main and mizen masts were so crippled that they rolled overboard.

Santa Anna. Struck to Admiral Collingwood, who manned her and took out her Captain. Admiral Haba being wounded, was left by his own choice on board; being entirely dismasted and ungovernable, she fell so near the fort of Cadiz that she was retaken on the 23d by the squadron that went to sea for that purpose, and brought into Cadiz harbor.

Bargo, 100 guns. Was much damaged in the action, but came into port on the night of the 21st; on the 23d, in the morning, she got under way with several other ships, to retake the Santa Anna, which the British were towing off; and on the night of the 23d, not being able to make the port she anchored about 6 leagues distant, and it blowing very hard she rolled her masts (which were very much damaged) overboard; and was taken next morning by the British in sight of Cadiz.

Monarca, San Justo, and San Leandro.—All arrived at Cadiz on the night of the 21st, and next morning the San Leandro, while at anchor in the mouth of the Bay, rolled away her main and mizen masts.

San Francisco d'Asis. Came in on the night of the 23d, drifted ashore in Cadiz Bay, near Fort St. Catalina, and is totally lost; the part of the crew that was on board when she went ashore was saved, having an English Prize-Officer and men on board.

Neptune. Came in the morning of the 22d dismasted, and drifted ashore on the night of the 23d, near St. Catalina, and was totally lost, crew saved, having an English Prize Officer and men on board.

San Juan Nepomoceno, San Ildephonso, Argonauta, Babama. All totally dismasted and seen in the possession of the English on the 23d.

Trinidad. Missing, though the tower gave notice of one more Spanish ship being in possession of the English, but do not mention her name, supposed to be the Santissima Trinidad, of 144 guns.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Pluton. Came in on the night of the 21st.

Algesiras. Came in on the night of the 22d, having struck to and been manned by the English, but being totally dismasted and ungovernable in the gale of the night, the English gave the command to the French on condition they should not be prisoners of war; this ship had above 300 killed, and among them Admiral Magon.

Le Hero. Totally dismasted struck to and was taken possession of by the English, but struck the shore and went to pieces near St. Petre, on the night of the 22d, and every soul on board, except about 25, are said to have perished.

Incorruptible, Neptune and Le Founeux, all came in on the night of the 21st, much damaged, and are calling for succour at the mouth of the Bay.

Le Achille. Blown up during the action, the major part of the crew saved.

L'Arganaute. Came in on the night of the 21st.

L'Aigle. Dismasted, and in possession of the English, but in distress near Torre Gorda, said to be got off and coming in.

Bucenteaur. Admiral Villeneuve wounded, totally dismasted and struck to Lord Nelson. The Admiral and his Capt. were put on board a frigate, and the ship manned by a lieutenant and 80 men. On the night of the 22d, the ship being totally dismasted, was blown by the violence of the wind towards the shore, and anchored near the Castle of St. Sebastian; next day, about an hour after the people were taken out, she went down. Major General Prigby, who was left on board by Nelson, is slightly wounded. At Cadiz 400 men are reported killed on board this ship and most of the officers wounded.

Intrepid, Redoubtable, Monte-Blanco, Dugaytrouin, Formidable, Scipion, Berwick and *Swiftsure.* These ships are missing, but as it is known that several of them had struck to the English, it is supposed they are in their possession.

A report however prevails, that Admiral Drumanoud has escaped with four frigates.

The bodies of Admiral Magon and Capt. Villigris are reported found, driven on the Playa between Cadiz and St. Patrick, where above 1000 bodies have been driven on shore. The whole beach is covered with the wrecks of ships.

The five frigates and brigs are returned without any material damage.

L'Aigle is said to have got off and anchored in the Channel.

Cadiz, 25th October, 1805."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 24.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WE have received our London files to the 7th ult. by the Louisa, which arrived on Sunday from Liverpool; and have copied from them several interesting articles which will be found under our foreign head. Beside those, we meet with the following, which appear to shew that the good fortune of the French army attended them in another point at the time of the surrender of Ulm, but these accounts, being from French sources, stating French successes, will be listened to with some doubts.

PASSAU, ON THE INN, OCT. 16.

The Russian army, to the amount of about 50,000 men, besides that of General Kienmeyer, 28 000 strong, is on the Inn. Yesterday they received a part of their artillery, and to-morrow the remainder is expected.—About the 20th these troops will be enabled to act, and to pass the Inn; the first column has been over it, but merely to cover the retreat of General Keinmeyer. It being asserted, that the French are marching hitherwards, it has been found adviseable to break down some of the bridges.

AUGSBURGH, OCT 21.

A report is now in circulation, that the French having passed the Inn in several places, had turned the corps of the enemy's army, which occupied the route of Lintz. It was composed of the Austrian division of General Keinmeyer, and of 18 000 Russian infantry. This corps has been entirely defeated and dispersed; the Russians in particular have been terribly cut up.

STUTGARD OCT. 22.

We have received accounts from Bavaria, which state, that the army of Marshal Bernadotte, composed of his own corps of the army, and those of Marshal D'Avoust, of the Bavarian Generals Wrede and Deroy, has arrived in three columns on the banks of the Inn. The Austrians had not time to defend the right bank of this river, on which, in the preceding years, they had established very formidable entrenchments. The French vanguard, consisting of a corps of cavalry under Gen. Kellerman (the son) advanced against Brenau, where the first Russian column had joined the Austrian corps of Keinmeyer. It is said the Austro-Russians are already falling back upon Lintz. Another column of the French and Bavarian troops is on its march towards Salzburg; it will meet no obstruction in passing the Salza. The head-quarters of Marshal Bernadotte have been removed from Wasserboug, on the Inn, where they had been established for some days past.

As the above intelligence shews that a body of French and Austro-Russians have been in contact—the following relation merits attention.

From the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, *of Dec.* 17.

The following interesting intelligence has been received by a respectable gentleman, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in 41 days from Bourdeaux. The day before this gentleman sailed, private letters from Paris were received at Bourdeaux, announcing, that (a few days subsequent to the capitulation of Ulm, and the capture of General Mack and his troops) the Russian army, having proceeded by forced marches, came up with the columns under Prince Murat and Marshal Bernadotte—that a severe action ensued—that Murat and Bernadotte were both killed; 22 general officers either killed, severely wounded, or taken prisoners; and the whole of the French troops defeated, with immense slaughter.—Such was the information received at Bourdeaux, and believed by the best-informed gentlemen of that place.

The intelligence produced an immediate and considerable effect on the funds at Bourdeaux.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1805.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very Important European News, with which to day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

Three elegant GLASS CHANDELIERS, purchased in Amsterdam by Capt. Robert Lawton, for the Mason's-Hall in this town, are now getting up: and we are informed that attendance will be given at the *Hall,* (the first fair evening after Monday evening next,) to gratify those Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of viewing them illuminated.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Intelligence of so many great and important military events never reached us in so short a space of time, as in a few weeks, or we may say days, past; and yet they seem but the prelude to other events, which must decide this new war of ambition. We have seen a vast army of Frenchmen transported as it were by magic from the coasts of the ocean, across the Danube, into the heart of Germany—by forced marches through violated neutral territory coming upon the outposts and advanced bodies of their enemy by surprise, and by their bold and rapid movements suddenly dispersing or making prisoners of an hundred thousand men, and flushed with their easy victories, still pressing on towards the capital of the Austrian dominions. In the midst of these events, we have seen a new enemy to the French, of vast military resources, start up in their rear, while the Russians despised by the French as the barbarians of the north, were pressing on to the field of combat. From these scenes we are suddenly called away to behold the greatest naval fight that ever stained the ocean with blood—to witness the most splendid victory that ever crowned the naval prowess of Britain—and to regret and admire the victor yielding up his spirit in the arms of death. Again we are called back to the plains of Germany, where, report says, the Russians in great force have met the late conquering French, in full pursuit of their flying foe, and snatched the victory from their hands, in a most dreadful and bloody conflict, in which princes and generals, the pride and glory and support of the usurped power of Napoleon, have fallen, and mixed their dust with the heaps of "vulgar dead." While we are waiting for confirmation of this last unofficial news, we are also looking for events of equal magnitude from the war in Italy. Massena, one of the veteran revolutionary Generals, there commands the French; and the gallant and accomplished Archduke Charles, the once successful enemy of the great Moreau, the Austrians. We know that the opposing armies had approached too near, long to view each other with complacency; and Fame has reported a victory both of the one and the other; Time only will discover where the truth lies. It is not to be calculated, what will be the final event of this wide-spread war. Should it continue, it will scarcely leave a neutral state in Europe; and happy will it be for America, if our government should prove to have sufficient skill and wisdom to keep us from its vortex, and at the same time preserve our neutral rights inviolate.

CONGRESS.—The Senate have appointed Messrs. Tracy, Anderson, Worthington, Adams, and Wright, a committee to examine the act admitting Ohio as a state into the Union, and authorising them to report by bill or otherwise, on the manner in which the money unappropriated by the said act ought to be applied.

On Monday the 16th and Tuesday the 17th instant, the Senate were engaged on a motion of Mr. Bradley, for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place, within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, 1808.

On this motion the previous question was called, viz. "Shall the main question be now put," and passed in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Howland, Kitchell, Logan, Maclay, Mitchell, Plumer, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of Tennessee, Smith, of Vermont, Stone, Thurston, and Worthington—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Baldwin, Gaillard, Gilman, Jackson, Moore, Pickering, Sumpter, Tracy, and Wright—11.

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COMMUNICATION.

To the Young Men of Newport.

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The young men of this town, who are desirous of promoting an undertaking so useful to their country, and honorable to themselves, are requested to meet at the State-House (North-Chamber) THIS EVENING, at Six o'clock, to take the subject into consideration.

December 27, 1805.

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—At Philadelphia, Mr. *Joseph Howland,* son of the late Capt. Job Howland, of this town, in the 31st year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Dec. 28.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Huntress, Earl,	Ditto
Brig Friendship, Taggart,	Philadelphia
Ship Mary, Balch,	Isle-of-France
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Betsey, Bly,	Norfolk
Schooner Rising-Sun, Borden,	New-York

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND for Two Months will be declared and paid, on the 1st day of January, 1806, and on every succeeding day during Bank hours, until compleated, to the Stockholders of this Institution, standing on the Books this day; from which time transfers of shares ceases, until the 1st of January, 1806.

By Order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

R. I. Union-Bank, 24th Dec. 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the House and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin,* is postponed till some future day, of which Notice will be given.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 12th mo. 28th, 1805.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of North-Kingstown, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. CYRUS NORTHUP, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent: do hereby notify the said creditors to said estate to bring in their respective claims to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by said court for that purpose.

GEORGE THOMAS, } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH NORTHUP, *Adm'x.*
WILLIAM NORTHUP, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, Dec 24, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, October session, A. D. 1805.

UPON the petition of JOHN BROWN and others, inhabitants of the county of Washington, praying that they may be authorized to turn that Branch of Pawcatuck River, which issues from Worden's Pond, in South-Kingstown, into the Great Salt-Pond, in Charlestown and South Kingstown, for the purpose of cutting a Channel through the Bar that makes at the surf or Breakers, and prevent the breach from closing in future; *It is Voted and Resolved,* That said petition be received, and referred to the next session of this Assembly; and that in the mean time the petitioners, at their own expence, by the publication of this order, three weeks successively, previous to the next session, in one or more of the public News-Papers, printed in Newport, cause all persons interested against said petition then and there to appear and respond unto said petition.

A true Copy: *Witness,*
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

for Drawing-Books; for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

22d, her main and mizen masts were so crippled that they rolled overboard.

Santa Anna. Struck to Admiral Collingwood, who manned her and took out her Captain. Admiral Haba being wounded, was left by his own choice on board; being entirely dismasted and ungovernable, she fell so near the fort of Cadiz that she was retaken on the 23d by the squadron that went to sea for that purpose, and brought into Cadiz harbor.

Bargo, 100 guns. Was much damaged in the action, but came into port on the night of the 21st; on the 23d, in the morning, she got under way with several other ships, to retake the Santa Anna, which the British were towing off; and on the night of the 23d, not being able to make the port she anchored about 6 leagues distant, and it blowing very hard she rolled her masts (which were very much damaged) overboard; and was taken next morning by the British in sight of Cadiz.

Monarca, San Justo, and San Leandro — All arrived at Cadiz on the night of the 21st, and next morning the San Leandro, while at anchor in the mouth of the Bay, rolled away her main and mizen masts.

San Francisco d'Asis. Came in on the night of the 23d, drifted ashore in Cadiz Bay, near Fort St. Catalina, and is totally lost; the part of the crew that was on board when she went ashore was saved, having an English Prize-Officer and men on board.

Neptune. Came in the morning of the 22d dismasted, and drifted ashore on the night of the 23d, near St. Catalina, and was totally lost, crew saved, having an English Prize Officer and men on board.

San Juan Nepomoceno, San Ildephonso, Argonauta, Babama. All totally dismasted and seen in the possession of the English on the 23d.

Trinidad. Missing, though the tower gave notice of one more Spanish ship being in possession of the English, but do not mention her name, supposed to be the Santissima Trinidad, of 144 guns.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Pluton. Came in on the night of the 21st.

Algesiras. Came in on the night of the 22d, having struck to and been manned by the English, but being totally dismasted and ungovernable in the gale of the night, the English gave the command to the French on condition they should not be prisoners of war; this ship had above 300 killed, and among them Admiral Magon.

Le Hero. Totally dismasted struck to and was taken possession of by the English, but struck the shore and went to pieces near St. Petre, on the night of the 22d, and every soul on board, except about 25, are said to have perished.

Incorruptible, Neptune and Le Founeux, all came in on the night of the 21st, much damaged, and are calling for succour at the mouth of the Bay.

Le Achille. Blown up during the action, the major part of the crew saved.

L'Arganaute. Came in on the night of the 21st.

L'Aigle. Dismasted, and in possession of the English, but in distress near Torre Gorda, said to be got off and coming in.

Bucentaur. Admiral Villeneuve wounded, totally dismasted and struck to Lord Nelson. The Admiral and his Capt. were put on board a frigate, and the ship manned by a lieutenant and 80 men. On the night of the 22d, the ship being totally dismasted, was blown by the violence of the wind towards the shore, and anchored near the Castle of St. Sebastian; next day, about an hour after the people were taken out, she went down. Major General Prigby, who was left on board by Nelson, is slightly wounded. At Cadiz 400 men are reported killed on board this ship and most of the officers wounded.

Intrepid, Redoubtable, Monte Blanco, Dugaytrouin, Formidable, Scipion, Berwick and *Swiftsure.* These ships are missing, but as it is known that several of them had struck to the English, it is supposed they are in their possession.

A report however prevails, that Admiral Drumanoud has escaped with four frigates.

The bodies of Admiral Magon and Capt. Villigris are reported found, driven on the Playa between Cadiz and St. Patrick, where above 1000 bodies have been driven on shore. The whole beach is covered with the wrecks of ships.

The five frigates and brigs are returned without any material damage.

L'Aigle is said to have got off and anchored in the Channel.

Cadiz, 25th October, 1805."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 24.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WE have received our London files to the 7th ult. by the Louisa, which arrived on Sunday from Liverpool; and have copied from them several interesting articles which will be found under our foreign head. Beside those, we meet with the following, which appear to shew that the good fortune of the French army attended them in another point at the time of the surrender of Ulm, but these accounts, being from French sources, stating French successes, will be listened to with some doubts.

PASSAU, ON THE INN, OCT. 16.

The Russian army, to the amount of about 50,000 men, besides that of General Kienmeyer, 28 000 strong, is on the Inn. Yesterday they received a part of their artillery, and to-morrow the remainder is expected.—About the 20th these troops will be enabled to act, and to pass the Inn; the first column has been over it, but merely to cover the retreat of General Keinmeyer. It being asserted, that the French are marching hitherwards, it has been found adviseable to break down some of the bridges.

—

AUGSBURGH, OCT 21.

A report is now in circulation, that the French having passed the Inn in several places, had turned the corps of the enemy's army, which occupied the route of Lintz. It was composed of the Austrian division of General Keinmeyer, and of 18 000 Russian infantry. This corps has been entirely defeated and dispersed; the Russians in particular have been terribly cut up.

—

STUTGARD OCT. 22.

We have received accounts from Bavaria, which state, that the army of Marshal Bernadotte, composed of his own corps of the army, and those of Marshal D'Avoust, of the Bavarian Generals Wrede and Deroy has arrived in three columns on the banks of the Inn. The Austrians had not time to defend the right bank of this river, on which, in the preceding years, they had established very formidable entrenchments. The French vanguard, consisting of a corps of cavalry under Gen. Kellerman (the son) advanced against Brenau, where the first Russian column had joined the Austrian corps of Keinmeyer. It is said the Austro-Russians are already falling back upon Lintz. Another column of the French and Bavarian troops is on its march towards Salzburg; it will meet no obstruction in passing the Salza. The head-quarters of Marshal Bernadotte have been removed from Wasserboug, on the Inn, where they had been established for some days past.

—

As the above intelligence shews that a body of French and Austro-Russians have been in contact—the following relation merits attention.

From the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, *of Dec. 17.*

The following interesting intelligence has been received by a respectable gentleman, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in 41 days from Bourdeaux. The day before this gentleman sailed, private letters from Paris were received at Bourdeaux, announcing, that (a few days subsequent to the capitulation of Ulm, and the capture of General Mack and his troops) the Russian army, having proceeded by forced marches, came up with the columns under Prince Murat and Marshal Bernadotte—that a severe action ensued—that Murat and Bernadotte were both killed; 22 general officers either killed, severely wounded, or taken prisoners; and the whole of the French troops defeated, with immense slaughter.—Such was the information received at Bourdeaux, and believed by the best-informed gentlemen of that place.

The intelligence produced an immediate and considerable effect on the funds at Bourdeaux.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1805.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very Important European News, with which to day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

Three elegant GLASS CHANDELIERS, purchased in Amsterdam by Capt. Robert Lawton, for the Mason's-Hall in this town, are now getting up: and we are informed that attendance will be given at the *Hall*, (the first fair evening after Monday evening next,) to gratify those Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of viewing them illuminated.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Intelligence of so many great and important military events never reached us in so short a space of time, as in a few weeks, or we may say days, past; and yet they seem but the prelude to other events, which must decide this new war of ambition. We have seen a vast army of Frenchmen transported as it were by magic from the coasts of the ocean, across the Danube, into the heart of Germany—by forced marches through violated neutral territory coming upon the outposts and advanced bodies of their enemy by surprise, and by their bold and rapid movements suddenly dispersing or making prisoners of an hundred thousand men, and flushed with their easy victories, still pressing on towards the capital of the Austrian dominions. In the midst of these events, we have seen a new enemy to the French, of vast military resources, start up in their rear, while the Russians despised by the French as the barbarians of the north, were pressing on to the field of combat. From these scenes we are suddenly called away to behold the greatest naval fight that ever stained the ocean with blood—to witness the most splendid victory that ever crowned the naval prowess of Britain—and to regret and admire the victor yielding up his spirit in the arms of death. Again we are called back to the plains of Germany, where, report says, the Russians in great force have met the late conquering French, in full pursuit of their flying foe, and snatched the victory from their hands, in a most dreadful and bloody conflict, in which princes and generals, the pride and glory and support of the usurped power of Napoleon, have fallen, and mixed their dust with the heaps of "vulgar dead." While we are waiting for confirmation of this last unofficial news, we are also looking for events of equal magnitude from the war in Italy. Massena, one of the veteran revolutionary Generals, there commands the French; and the gallant and accomplished Archduke Charles, the once successful enemy of the great Moreau, the Austrians. We know that the opposing armies had approached too near, long to view each other with complacency; and Fame has reported a victory both of the one and the other; Time only will discover where the truth lies. It is not to be calculated, what will be the final event of this wide-spread war. Should it continue, it will scarcely leave a neutral state in Europe; and happy will it be for America, if our government should prove to have sufficient skill and wisdom to keep us from its vortex, and at the same time preserve our neutral rights inviolate.

CONGRESS.—The Senate have appointed Messrs. Tracy, Anderson, Worthington, Adams, and Wright, a committee to examine the act admitting Ohio as a state into the Union, and authorising them to report by bill or otherwise, on the manner in which the money unappropriated by the said act ought to be applied.

On Monday the 16th and Tuesday the 17th instant, the Senate were engaged on a motion of Mr. Bradley, for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place, within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, 1808.

On this motion the previous question was called, viz. "Shall the main question be now put," and passed in the affirmative, as follows:

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WILLIAM TAYLOR, }

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WILLIAM NORTHUP, *Adm'r.*

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A true Copy: *Witness,*
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

for Drawing-Books; for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

POETRY.

THE PILGRIM OF SORROW.

BY SUMMERSETT.

"OH, ask not, old Hermit, why hither I stray;
"But grant, gentle father, my lowly request:
"See the beauties of summer—they soon will away,
"And ere long shall the Pilgrim of sorrow find rest.

"In the vale I espied thee; I saw thee in prayer,
"While the sun in the west illum'd thy pale face;
"I mark'd thy bright crols, and thy thin breezy hair,
"And now in thy aspect mild pity I trace.

"Here let me dwell with thee, reside in thy cell,
"Make thy rushes my death-bed, and under thine eye
"Ere I rise with kind angels, low murmur *Farewell!*
"O 'tis happy, most happy, for wretches to die!

"But, man of the forest, religion's mild son,
"Why I mourn, start and tremble, seek never to know;
"For swift-footed plagues at my heels long have run,
"Deriding the tears of the fountain of woe.

"The sands of the sea, and distresses of life
"No mortal can number, no language declare;
"In the morn we have joy; noon's molested by strife;
"And evening imposes vexation and care.

"Our sons turn from duty, our daughters to shame;
"And the tongue that vows deeply is often forsworn,
"Truth proves a thin vision; false, false is her name;
"And she takes the vile garb which e'en Slander has worn.

"Oh, my heart's sorely burthen'd! Dear Father thine aid;
"Fierce thoughts of distraction are filling my mind!"
He enter'd the cell, on his knees lowly pray'd,
And to heaven his devotions were borne by the wind.

In silence and sadness he wasted each day,
His eye often moisten'd, and oft heav'd his breast;
And ere Summer's beauties were swept all away;
In a grave near yon willows the Pilgrim found rest.

MADRIGAL.

FROM THE SPANISH.

"TAKE, dearest maid, this chain of gold,
And with it grace thy peerless neck;
These pearls, on silken threads enroll'd,
Those auburn tresses let them deck."

"Fond youth," the blushing nymph replied,
"To me these toys no bliss impart;
To see thee happy is my pride,
The pearl I value is thy heart."

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXIV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON REPREHENSION.

TO reprehend properly is the most difficult as well as most needful office of true friendship; for who is it that will not sometimes merit reproof? And who can endure it? Yet how can a friend give greater proof of his regard than in preventing danger before its birth; or in bringing a man to safety who is on the road to ruin? When thou chidest a wandering friend do it secretly, in season, and with affection; the presence of a multitude will sometimes induce a man to make an unjust defence, rather than fall in a just shame: the public will often judge by the dregs of actions, with which they will strive to sully an honest fame:—Private rebukes are for friends, when the witnesses of the offender's blushes are blind and deaf and dumb. To admonish a man in the height of his passion is to call a soldier to council in the heat of a battle. He that will hear nothing in his anger, will, after a pause, enquire of you; if you seem to forget him, he will the sooner remember himself. The end of passion is often the beginning of repentance; when a word seasonably given, will sometimes, like a rudder, steer a man quite another course.—If ever flattery were lawful, it must be so in palliating the bitterness of reprehension.—To be plain argues honesty; but to be pleasing by gently administering truth, argues discretion, and is the way of wisdom: let the offender always see affection without arrogance. Who blows out a candle with too strong a breath, offends with the vapour, and lights it up again.—Let the man who gives advice guard against apparent superiority: if humility be accompanied with affection, the bluster of self-defence will soon subside into gratitude; if a friend must be lost, the best way to loose him is by seeking kindly to save him. Let me practise this, and I can then only be hated for my goodness, and against this poison I shall prove my own antidote.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
A FEW Copies of the Rhode-Island CLERK's MAGAZINE.
—Also a few Reams of superfine Writing-Paper, of the very best kind.
December 20, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

Newport, ff } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, Dec. 16th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS *Elisabeth Porter*, of Newport, in said county of Newport, Wife of Thomas Porter, otherwise called Thomas P. Porter, hath filed in said office her petition, praying that, for divers causes therein set forth, the bonds of marriage between her and her Husband might be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated:—Notice, therefore, is hereby given to the said Thomas Porter, and to all persons whom the same doth concern, that they be and appear before the Honorable the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 21, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,
For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,
A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
600 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed administrators on the estate of ROBERT CONDON, Esq late of Charlestown, deceased; and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in them, request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to

ABIGAIL CONDON, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS NOYES, *Adm'r.*
Westerly, Dec. 12, 1805.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the second Monday of August last, commissioners of the insolvent estate of *Jesse Larkin*, of South-Kingstown aforesaid, an Insolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said *Jesse Larkin*, that they send in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, at the house of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingstown, on the second Tuesday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the house of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the second Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by said act.

GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.
South-Kingstown, Nov. 26, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,
A GENERAL Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in New-England.
November 13 1805.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 52, Thames-Street,
BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME, small, close STOVE and PIPE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, situated in Thames-street, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to
SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.
Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,
FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms,
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

FOR SALE,
A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A NEW fashion, handsome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceased, are requested to exhibit said demands for settlement; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*
Newport, December 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,
And possession immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames-street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

TO LET,
THE lower part of a Dwelling-House, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

TO SEAMEN.
Just received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere)
The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;
Containing Charts of all the West-India Islands; with the different passages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spanish Maine, Coast of Guayana, Island of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Mississippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewise for those who are not acquainted with the Use of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:
Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coast of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Isle to Essequibo, including the Island and Banks of Newfoundland, the West-India Islands, and all the Islands on the Coast. With particular Directions for sailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things necessary to be known in Navigation,—Likewise necessary Directions for those who are not fully acquainted with the Use of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,
And astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, published in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,
The last edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables necessary to be used with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,
CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.
Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

COME AND SEE.
INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad cloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805.

CASH,
And the highest Price given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.
Newport, August 23, 1805.

TO LET,
A HOUSE, on the Point, pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN,
Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 1, 1805.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,
LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of Connecticut River.—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, and other conveniences.—The best recommendation of the FARMS will be an actual view of them.—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
JOEL FOOTE.
Marlborough, November 5th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the First Congregational Church, or Meeting-House in Newport, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money, in which such *Pews* are assessed or taxed, for repairing said House, that unless such Tax or Taxes are discharged, within Three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction for that purpose: agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*
SETH YATES, *Clerk.*
Newport, November 22, 1805.

POETRY.

THE PILGRIM OF SORROW.

BY SUMMERSETT.

"O H, ask not, old Hermit, why hither I ſtray;
"But grant, gentle father, my lowly requeſt:
"See the beauties of ſummer—they ſoon will away,
"And ere long ſhall the Pilgrim of ſorrow find reſt.

"In the vale I eſpied thee: I ſaw thee in prayer,
"While the ſun in the weſt illum'd thy pale face;
"I mark'd thy bright croſs, and thy thin breezy hair,
"And now in thy aſpect mild pity I trace.

"Here let me dwell with thee, reſide in thy cell,
"Make thy ruſhes my death-bed, and under thine eye
"Ere I riſe with kind angels, low murmur *Farewell!*
"O 'tis happy, moſt happy, for wretches to die!

"But, man of the foreſt, religion's mild ſon,
"Why I mourn, ſtart and tremble, ſeek never to know;
"For ſwift-footed plagues at my heels long have run,
"Deriding the tears of the fountain of woe.

"The ſands of the ſea, and diſtreſſes of life
"No mortal can number, no language declare;
"In the morn we have joy; noon's moleſted by ſtrife;
"And evening impoſes vexation and care.

"Our ſons turn from duty, our daughters to ſhame;
"And the tongue that vows deeply is often forſworn,
"Truth proves a thin viſion; falſe, falſe is her name;
"And ſhe takes the vile garb which e'en Slander has worn.

"Oh, my heart's ſorely burthen'd! Dear Father thine aid;
"Fierce thoughts of diſtraction are filling my mind!"
He enter'd the cell, on his knees lowly pray'd,
And to heaven his devotions were borne by the wind.

In ſilence and ſadneſs he waſted each day,
His eye often moiſten'd, and oft heav'd his breaſt;
And ere Summer's beauties were ſwept all away;
In a grave near yon willows the Pilgrim found reſt.

MADRIGAL.

FROM THE SPANISH.

"TAKE, deareſt maid, this chain of gold,
And with it grace thy peerleſs neck;
Theſe pearls, on ſilken threads enroll'd,
Thoſe auburn treſſes let them deck."

"Fond youth," the bluſhing nymph replied,
"To me theſe toys no bliſs impart;
To ſee thee happy is my pride,
The pearl I value is thy heart."

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXIV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON REPREHENSION.

TO reprehend properly is the moſt difficult as well as moſt needful office of true friendſhip; for who is it that will not ſometimes merit reproof? And who can endure it? Yet how can a friend give greater proof of his regard than in preventing danger before its birth; or in bringing a man to ſafety who is on the road to ruin? When thou chideſt a wandering friend do it ſecretly, in ſeaſon, and with affection; the preſence of a multitude will ſometimes induce a man to make an unjuſt defence, rather than fall in a juſt ſhame: the public will often judge by the dregs of actions, with which they will ſtrive to ſully an honeſt fame:—Private rebukes are for friends, when the witneſſes of the offender's bluſhes are blind and deaf and dumb. To admoniſh a man in the height of his paſſion is to call a ſoldier to council in the heat of a battle. He that will hear nothing in his anger, will, after a pauſe, enquire of you; if you ſeem to forget him, he will the ſooner remember himſelf. The end of paſſion is often the beginning of repentance; when a word ſeaſonably given, will ſometimes, like a rudder, ſteer a man quite another courſe.—If ever flattery were lawful, it muſt be ſo in palliating the bitterneſs of reprehenſion.—To be plain argues honeſty; but to be pleaſing by gently adminiſtering truth, argues diſcretion, and is the way of wiſdom: let the offender always ſee affection without arrogance. Who blows out a candle with too ſtrong a breath, offends with the vapour, and lights it up again.—Let the man who gives advice guard againſt apparent ſuperiority: if humility be accompanied with affection, the bluſter of ſelf-defence will ſoon ſubſide into gratitude; if a friend muſt be loſt, the beſt way to looſe him is by ſeeking kindly to ſave him. Let me practiſe this, and I can then only be hated for my goodneſs, and againſt this poiſon I ſhall prove my own antidote.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Copies of the Rhode-Iſland CLERK'S MAGAZINE.—Alſo a few Reams of ſuperfine Writing-Paper, of the very beſt kind.

December 20, 1805.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

Newport, ſſ. *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, Dec. 16th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS *Elizabeth Porter*, of Newport, in ſaid county of Newport, Wife of Thomas Porter, otherwiſe called Thomas P. Porter, hath filed in ſaid office her petition, praying that, for divers cauſes therein ſet forth, the bonds of marriage between her and her Huſband might be diſſolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated:—Notice, therefore, is hereby given to the ſaid Thomas Porter, and to all perſons whom the ſame doth concern, that they be and appear before the Honorable the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March next, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the prayer of ſaid petition ſhould not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, *June* 14, 1805.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED, BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed adminiſtrators on the eſtate of ROBERT CONGDON, Eſq. late of Charleſtown, deceaſed; and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to

ABIGAIL CONGDON, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS NOYES, *Adm'r.*

Weſterly, Dec. 12, 1805.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday of Auguſt laſt, commiſſioners of the inſolvent eſtate of *Jeſſe Larkin*, of South-Kingſtown aforeſaid, an Inſolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him, entitled "An act for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the ſaid *Jeſſe Larkin*, that they ſend in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpoſe, at the houſe of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingſtown, on the ſecond Tueſday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the houſe of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the ſecond Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by ſaid act.

GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.

South-Kingſtown, Nov. 26, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed in New-England.

November 13 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 52, *Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail.

Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME, ſmall, cloſe STOVE and PIPE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Dec. 13 1805.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 12. 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A NEW faſhion, handſome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit ſaid demands for ſettlement; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*

Newport, December 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames-ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingſtown, Dec 4, 1805.

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-Houſe, in a pleaſant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

TO SEAMEN.

Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)

The new improved

WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,

The New-improved

AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Seas, Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo, including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,

The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude.

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have juſt imported from St. Peterſburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Ruſſia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad Cloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805.

CASH,

And the higheſt Price given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.

TO LET,

A HOUSE, on the Point, pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22*d*, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 1, 1805.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,

LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of Connecticut River.—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and other conveniences.—The beſt recommendation of the FARMS will be an actual view of them.—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

JOEL FOOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the Firſt Congregational Church, or Meeting-Houſe in Newport, who have neglected to pay the ſum or ſums of money, in which ſuch *Pews* are aſſeſſed or taxed, for repairing ſaid Houſe, that unleſs ſuch Tax or Taxes are diſcharged, within Three months next after this notice, ſuch Pews will be ſold at Public Auction for that purpoſe: agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*

SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.